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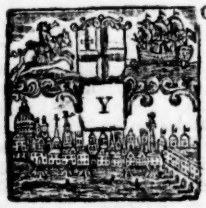
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, February 22, 1746.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, *Esq*;

SIR, *Feb.* 17, 1745-6.



OUR Correſpondent who ſigns UNHAPPY, in your Paper of the 8th Inſtant, has very pathetically deſcrib'd the Hardſhips ſuffer'd from *Pariſh Officers* by the *Living*: But I have an Inſtance juſt now before me, wherein their Cruelty extends even to the *Dead*. As you gave us Room to expect ſome Repreheniion of the Want of Bowels in theſe Gentlemen, I preſume your taking Notice of this Caſe will not be foreign to the Purpoſe.

On *Saturday* laſt came to my Door a moſt miſerable tatter'd Object, aſking to ſpeak with me: The Maid would not give an Anſwer 'till ſhe had call'd her Miſtreſs to look at the poor Creature, who was quite grown out of Knowledge to my Wife: However, upon her preſſing to ſee me, I was call'd, and ſoon recogniz'd, notwithſtanding the Diſguiſe, the Daughter of a worthy Friend of mine, a reputable Citizen, who about ſeven Years ago remov'd to a diſtant Country Town, to carry on his Buſineſs.

This unhappy Girl, a little before her Father's Removal, had fooliſhly married one of his Apprentices. My Friend was at firſt a little angry at it: But being of an eaſy reconcileable Temper, he ſoon forgave her, kept the young Fellow at Work with him as long as he remain'd in *London*, and then recommended him to an Acquaintance of the ſame Profeſſion. The little Kindneſſes of a tender Mother, who had her Daughter thus under her Eye, added to this Couple ſeveral of the Conveniencies of Life; and the Awe of an Inſpector, who was at once a Maſter and a Father-in-Law, brought the Huſband to ſuch a Habit of Induſtry, that there was a Proſpect of their living as comfortably as could be expected upon Labour at good Wages. For as my Friend had a large growing Family, and had met with conſiderable Loſſes, it did not ſuit him, upon going into a new Scene of Life, to part with Money enough at preſent to ſet them up for themſelves.

At his leaving Town, however, he took care they had an Apartment well furniſh'd, left them a little ready Caſh, and was ſatisfied with the Proſpect of their not wanting 'till he had an Opportunity of providing for them better. Ever ſince he has taken care to ſend them Tokens at all the Annual Feſtivals, and did not know but their Situation was as good as he had expected. I had always thought the ſame, and never made any Enquiry about their Circumſtances.

My Surprize, you may be ſure, was the greater, at ſeeing the young Woman in the Condition above deſcribed. She told me with Tears, that her Huſband was dead, and ſhe, with two ſmall Children, almoſt periſhing with Hunger and Cold; begging that I would write to her Father an Account of her miſerable Circumſtances, and the Occaſion of them.

I gather'd from her, that this Huſband was far from proving ſo good as his firſt Behaviour had promis'd; that he had ſquander'd away moſt of the Money he had earn'd, and kept the Family but very poorly at home; that even for what Proviſions they had, and ſometimes to ſupply his Extravagances, ſhe had been oblig'd gradually to part with their Houſhold Goods and beſt Apparel; ſo that upon his falling ſick, a very few Weeks Illneſs had reduced her to ſcarce a Rag to cover her, beſides which ſhe had nothing left except the Bed upon which the Corpſe of her dead Huſband now lay.

The Reaſon why ſhe had never ſent her Father an Account of his bad Huſbandry, was, becauſe he ſhould not reproach her for what ſhe had done: And the ſame Reaſon, with the Hopes of his Recovery, prevented her communicating their Diſtreſs during his Sickneſs. Now he was dead, ſhe was aſham'd of her own Neglect, and therefore apply'd to me as an Interceſſor.

But with Regard to what is the principal Motive of my Writing: During this Illneſs, ſhe had got ſome of her intimate Acquaintance to apply to the *Pariſh Officers* for Aſſiſtance, who urg'd the Neceſſity of its being immediate. They were at firſt abſolutely refus'd, and, after repeated Importunities, put off from Time to Time, 'till the poor Fellow died, and left his Wife and Children in the Condition I have deſcrib'd.

Two Hundred Miles Diſtance, at which her Father dwelt, was too far to rely on him for a Burial in any decent Time. She therefore got Application again to be made for defraying this at the Pariſh Expence.—— But now another Queſtion aroſe: 'If we bury the 'Man, we acknowledge him a Pariſhioner, and may 'bring on his Widow and Children to be a Charge to us. 'We will therefore firſt enquire if we have a Right 'to do this.' It appear'd, upon Enquiry, that the firſt Part of the young Fellow's Servitude had been in another Pariſh, and the latter in this where he died: And on this Pretence ſhe was put off from Day to Day, 'till the Neighbours, ſhe told me, had bought a Coffin and Shroud by Subſcription, and were going to beg the Ground. As for her own Part, ſhe was ſtill at a Loſs to know where to apply for preſent Bread for herſelf and Babes, 'till ſhe could have Time to hear from her Father: But from that Anxiety, you may be ſure, I reliev'd her.

This is no Merit, however, in the *Pariſh Officers*, for whom the poor Woman and her Offspring, by what I can perceive, might have periſh'd, as well as her Huſband's Body lain above Ground 'till it had rotted.—— And what makes this Cruelty the more ſingular is; ſome of the *Officers* had been old Companions of her Father, and always profeſſed for him a great Friendſhip.

I do not underſtand what Law will compel to on ſuch Occaſions, that being a Means by which the Poor and Miſerable can ſeldom find any Redreſs: But Humanity, common Humanity, ſhould teach other Things than this: Charity to the Needy being not a Chriſtian Duty only, but a Virtue of which the Heathens had a very high Idea: And how incumbent then ſhould thoſe think it upon them who call themſelves Chriſtians, when they remember, that there is not a Sin in the whole Scripture Catalogue againſt which more Judgments are denounced, than againſt Hardneſs of Heart and Want of Compaſſion to the Poor and Diſtreſſed?

Beſides, there is a Sort of Self-Intereſt purſu'd by Acts of Beneficence to thoſe who are in Want. For can any Man enſure his own Family, or even himſelf, from being reduced to Neceſſity, how affluent ſoever his Circumſtances may be at preſent? And if this ſhould ever happen to one who in Office had diſtinguiſh'd himſelf for Cruelty to the Poor, what Reproaches muſt he bear from his own Conſcience, as well as from his Fellow Sufferers, who had been inſulted by him in his Proſperity?

But in withholding the laſt Office from the Dead there is ſomething ſo ſavage, ſomething ſo repugnant to the Practice of all Nations, whether we call them civiliz'd or barbarous, that it is at the ſame Time ſhocking and ſurprizing to hear of it in a Nation which pretends ſo much as we to Good-nature and Politeneſs.

By adding to theſe Thoughts what you think proper of your own, you will oblige your conſtant Reader,

JOHN TENDER.

From my CHAMBERS.

MR. TENDER's Remarks are ſo very juſt upon the Points he hath touch'd, that he leaves me nothing to add: And the Caſe he hath mention'd is the more affecting from the Oblivion of Friendſhip towards the Father that has been ſhewn to the Daughter. I could not read it without entering into the Situation of this worthy Parent, when he knows the Calamities of his Child. How will his Eyes flow with Tears! How anxious will he be to adminiſter immediate Relief! What grateful Sentiments will he have for his real Friend, and what an indignant Contempt of Men who had no more Regard for their former Profeſſions!—— Theſe muſt be of the worſt Sort of Officers, characteriz'd by my Correſpondent, who ſign'd UNHAPPY,—— Men who have hard Hearts, and care not what their Fellow-Creatures ſuffer.

But whether Hardneſs of Heart, or Oſtentation of ſaving the Pariſh Money, be the Motive, there is one Reaſon which leaves theſe cruel Oppreſſors of the Poor (for cruel they alike are in Effect) without the leaſt Excuſe.

They do not the Duty of their Office, and are therefore unfaithful to their Truſt. To take Care of the Poor is their Duty, the very End for which their Office was inſtituted, and the very Reaſon for which they have an almoſt unlimited Power. 'Tis true, they are to diſtinguiſh, and not receive to Charity all that may claim it, when they can otherwiſe ſubſiſt: But where the Neceſſity is plain, they ſhould not in Juſtice either refuſe or delay; and even if it be doubtful only, 'tis better ten Impoſtors ſhould taſte our Charity, than that one really indigent ſhould be deny'd it. And where People are known to have liv'd in good Circumſtances, and to have Minds above the Thought of forming mean Pretences to excite Compaſſion (which appears to be UNHAPPY's Caſe) the Relief ſhould meet them, the Curators of the Poor ſhould find them out, and ſave them the diſagreeable Taſk of Petitioning; which perhaps they would not do 'till upon the Verge of ſtarving.

It were better to avoid the Formality of Overſeers and Churchwardens, if neceſſitous Perſons were, after all, to be left to periſh: It would be eaſy for every Man to deny, if there were no Laws to compel; and it would be difficult for the Needy properly to ask, if there were no Officers appointed to apply to. The Conſequence of which muſt be, that thoſe who had no lawful Means of living, muſt either ſtarve, or ſuffer Death for endeavouring to live by Theft and Violence upon others.

The Money diſtributed by Pariſh Officers is not their Charity; on the Contrary, if Fame ſays true, they are ſometimes the greateſt Penſioners themſelves. But ſuppoſing them ſtrictly juſt, they are only entruſted to diſpence to the Poor their legal Due, taking all the Care in their Power not to laviſh the Pariſh Money upon improper and unworthy Objects.

IN ſome Meaſure to fulfill my other Promiſes of this Day Fortnight, I muſt tell my Correſpondent of that Day, that 'till he proves there is a rational *accountable* Soul in *Beaſts*, as all Chriſtians hold there is in Man, the Commandment againſt Murder cannot in the ſame Degree extend to the Slaughter of them, as it does to the Deſtruction of our Fellow-Creatures.——But if ever it ſhould be found a Duty (as many have endeavour'd to prove it) to abſtain from all *Bloodſhed*, I would have no Objection: And certainly it is better to ſhed no Blood at all, than from the Cuſtom of ſlaughtering Beaſts for our Nouriſhment, to infer that we have equal Power over human Life. Mr. UNHAPPY, for his own Part, I would adviſe to keep this Commandment fully, in *his own Senſe*, rather than from a Breach of it in a leſſer Degree, to conclude that he has equal Liberty in a Degree he muſt himſelf acknowledge to be greater, if he at all owns the Doctrine of the human Soul.

To ſay that the Breach of *any other* Commandments, with regard to our Neighbour, is as bad as Murder, is unjuſtifiable and ſhocking; ſince Murder deprives him of every Thing in this Life, whereas the wronging him in other Reſpects, can only deprive him of ſome particular Enjoyments.

His next Queſtion is, Whether a Man who juſt before the Act of Self-Murder ſends up his Petitions to the great Author of our Being, may not expect to have ſuch Prayers heard, as well as one who is expiring in a na-

tural Way? This I think eaſily anſwer'd, if indeed it deſerves any Anſwer. The Man expiring in a natural Way does not die by his own immediate Act, and conſequently aſks Pardon for no Sins he is going to commit, or then committing. But the Self-Murderer, by aſking Pardon, acknowledges the Guilt of what he is going to perpetrate; and at the ſame time reſolves, in Spite of the divine Command, and his own Acknowledgment, to commit this guilty Act, tho' he knows there can be no Repentance, and that God has declar'd he will not pardon the Impenitent.

The *Man ſentenc'd by Law*, which is his next Caſe, knows, if guilty, that he ſuffers for the Crime, and therefore ought to bear the Shame, as well as the Pain, and the Privation of Life, to make Attonement to the World: And if not guilty, his Innocence will enable him to bear the Misfortune with Fortitude, in hopes of having that Innocence clear'd, which it ſcarcely ever would be (as indeed no body would endeavour it) if he ſneak'd out of the World to avoid a Shame he did not deſerve.

As to the Man *ſtarving*, I can't ſee that in the Circumſtances my Correſpondent repreſents himſelf, he is yet in great Danger of that; for which I gave him Reaſons before: Nor do I remember that ever I heard of a Man's laying violent Hands upon himſelf to avoid the laſt Extremity of ſtarving, before which at leaſt no body ſhould deſpair. Miſers, indeed, there have been, who have deſtroy'd themſelves for fear of ſpending their Money, and ſo wanting what they had not a Spirit to uſe: But the State of a Man ſtarving, in my humble Opinion, is very different; for it is unlikely he ſhould have Strength, Courage, or Means to execute on himſelf the near-approaching Stroke of Nature.

P.S. Mr. HONESTY may reſt aſſur'd, that the Quotation from PRIOR was not made to glance at any ſuppos'd Malice in Him; but only in general, agreeably to the Poet's Meaning, to hint at the Neceſſity of a nice Obſervation of our own Conduct, that we may not fall into any little *Indecencies*, or *Indiſcretions*, againſt which there is no Law, Maxim, or Rule directly preſcrib'd.—As to the reſt, I am exceedingly glad to hear the Publication of his Letter has done any Service.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſbourg, Jan. 26. Her Imperial Majeſty celebrated Yeſterday at the Palace, with the greateſt Magnificence poſſible, the Anniverſary of the Inſtitution of the Order of the Black Eagle of Pruſſia, and the Czarina was dreſs'd in the Habit of the Order, and wore the Riband. She ſate between the Great Duke and Dutcheſs; Prince Auguſtus of Holſtein ſate on the Right of the Grand Duke, and the Baron Mardefeldt, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary on the Left of the Grand Dutcheſs. All Things were conducted with the greateſt Order and Decency, and at the Cloſe of the Feaſt, her Imperial Majeſty drank the Health of the King of Pruſſia in Ceremony. As to political Affairs, Things remain on much the ſame Foot as they did; the Saxon and Pruſſian Miniſters have both received Inſtructions to invite her Majeſty to accede to, and guaranty the Treaty of Dreſden, to which, however, it is thought the Court does not much incline. The Fleet that is to put to Sea in the Spring, will conſiſt of twelve Men of War of the Line, and eighty Gallies, and the Army we are forming will, by the Firſt of March, conſiſt of 100,000 Men at leaſt.

Copenhagen, Feb. 8. His Majeſty's Diſtemper continues to increaſe, the Councils are no longer held in his Preſence, becauſe his Majeſty has the Head-Ach to ſuch a Degree, that he is not able to endure the ſmalleſt Noiſe. The epidemic Diſtemper that prevailed amongſt the Black Cattle is in a Manner ceaſed, and it is hoped, we ſhall very ſoon be able to ſend as great Quantities as uſual to foreign Parts, which will be extremely agreeable to the Country People, who have ſuffered ſeverely by the Interruption of that which is their principal Commerce.

Vienna, Feb. 9. Her Imperial Majeſty expecting every Day to be brought to Bed, has devolv'd the Care of her hereditary Dominions entirely on the Emperor, in whoſe Preſence alone all Councils are held, and who will diſpatch every Thing 'till her Majeſty is up again. We expect here daily the Arrival of General Palavicini from Italy, and with ſo much the greater Impatience, becauſe it is ſaid that he is immediately to ſet out for Berlin, to execute a Commiſſion there of great Importance. This Morning an Expreſs arrived from London with very agreeable News, upon which two General Officers, that it was believ'd would not have ſerv'd this Year, had Orders given them immediately to ſet out for Flanders; but the Departure of Prince Charles and of Prince Lobkowitz has been again put off, and it is believ'd they will not leave this City in leſs than a Month.

Duſſeldorp, Feb. 18. The Rear-Guard of the Auſtrian Troops which are going into the Low Countries, have paſs'd the Rhine, and march with all poſſible Diligence. Letters from Berlin and other Places unanimouſly agree, that the King of Pruſſia is reſolv'd to augment his Troops to 150,000 effective Men.

Hague, Feb. 18. It is reported here that Fitz James's and Ruth's Regiments had been embark'd at Oſtend, and a French one at Dunkirk, for Scotland; but are all ſaid to be relanded again.

Amſterdam, Feb. 21. M. Van Hoey has acquainted the States General, that in Caſe the Britiſh Court would grant the Subjects of the Republick an entire Liberty in regard to Navigation, the Moſt Chriſtian King would do the like. The College of the Admiralty of this City has juſt put eight Men of War into Commiſſion to convoy our Merchantmen.

Liſbon, Jan. 24. There enter'd this Port Yeſterday, a Ship from the Groyne, with Advice that ſix Spaniſh Men of War were arriv'd there from the Havanna, having on board the Treaſure, amounting as it is ſaid, in the whole to fifteen Millions, regiſter'd and unregiſter'd. We learn by the ſame Ship, that five French Men of War were arrived in the ſame Port from Cadiz, and that they were to ſteer from thence for Fertol, in order to join four Spaniſh Men of War that are there, and then ſail with them to Breſt.

Genoa, Jan. 25. We have no longer any direct Communication with the Iſle of Corſica, and the arm'd Veſſels of the Malecontents cruize even upon our Coaſts; which makes it thought that the Affairs of the Republick there are upon a very bad Footing, notwithſtanding what has been given out to the contrary. We learn by Letters from Leghorn, that Col. Lucas Ornano, who had taken the Part of the Republick, met with very little Succeſs.

Milan, Feb. 1. A few Days ſince a ſmall Affair happen'd upon the Teſſin, where the Spaniards forced 2 or 3000 Imperialiſts in a Poſt; but had themſelves 400 Men kill'd and wounded.

Modena, Feb. 1. A Deſerter that came in here this Morning, tells us, that the Allies propoſed to break Ground before the Citadel of Milan this Day Se'nnight, having provided every Thing neceſſary for the carrying on that Siege with Vigour. The French General M. Maillebois is very ill, it is ſaid the Air of Italy does by no Means agree with him, and that he has written to the Moſt Chriſtian King for Leave to return Home.

Florence, Feb. 1. Recruits are raiſing all over the Eccleſiaſtical State, and even in the City of Rome, and they are ſent to Civita Vecchia, to a Country Houſe of the Spaniſh Conſul, 'till a ſufficient Number is got together to be embark'd. The Spaniſh Agents buy up all the Corn and other Grain they can get, in order to tranſport it likewiſe to Genoa. The Regency has receiv'd Notice, that the Republick of Genoa had given Orders to M. Papperini, the Emperor's Agent there, to leave their State in three Days, without telling the Motive of that Order; Notice thereof is ſent this Evening to Vienna.

From the London Gazette.

Stockholm, Feb. 1. The general Converſation of this Town turns on the Diſaſters which have befallen the Swediſh Officers, engag'd by the French Embaſſador, ſince they left this Place. Fifteen or ſixteen of them, by ſome Accounts, had been put in Goal for Exceſſes committed by them on the Road to Gottenbourg; and we hear ſince, that ſeven or eight more are run away to Norway, for Fear of being taken up for Debt: Some have been wounded by the Boors, ſome have been drown'd, and one Wallin, Son of the Biſhop of Gottenbourg, has been kill'd upon the Spot, in a Rencounter with another Officer, under the Walls of his Father's Houſe, who, happening to be at the Window, and alſo his Mother, were Eye-Witneſſes of their Son's tragical Death. On the 13th Inſtant a Fire broke out at Gottenbourg, by which one Third of the Town has been conſum'd, and moſt of the above-mention'd Officers loſt their Equipages; and according to the laſt Letters, thoſe Gentlemen, for Want of Lodging, have been oblig'd to repair on Board the Ship prepar'd for them; but we do not yet hear when they are to ſail.

Stockholm, Feb. 8. The Swediſh Officers are ſtill at Gottenbourg, and tho' we do not hear any Orders are come for diſmiſſing them, yet it is generally believ'd that will be the End of this Affair, as our Advices from all Parts ſay, that the projected Invaſion from France upon England is laid aſide.

Copenhagen, Feb. 15. An Ordonnance is juſt publiſh'd here, dated the 7th Inſtant, which prohibits the holding of Cattle-Markets in Jutland 'till farther Orders, as a Means to prevent the ſpreading of the Contagion in that Province. The ſame Precaution is likewiſe obſerv'd in Zealand and Fuhnen. We have juſt received the following Advice, dated the 9th Inſtant from Gottenbourg: By a ſtrong Gale at N. W. laſt Sunday, the Frederick, which was to carry the Swediſh Officers, had the Misfortune to come a-ground between the Saw-Mill and the Old Caſtle, and now that we have low Waters, there is not above eight or nine Foot where ſhe lays, tho' ſhe would require four or five Feet more to ſet her aſloat. Yeſterday they were taking out her Guns. There is great Reaſon to believe that ſhe was bound for North-Britain, becauſe People have been tamper'd with to go with the ſaid Ship, under Pretext that ſhe might poſſibly happen to be driven on that Coaſt.

Hague, Feb. 22. By Letters from Brabant arrived ſince laſt Poſt, the French had made an Attempt upon Fort Monterey with a Detachment of two or three thouſand Men; but had met with ſo much Oppoſition, that they drew off again with conſiderable Loſs. The Prince of Waldeck marched Yeſterday from Mechlin towards Bruſſels, with all the Troops he could get together. This Morning the Council of State pronounced their final Sentence upon Colonel Appious, and the reſt of the Dutch Officers, under Proſecution for Misbehaviour at the Battle of Fontenoy, and declared them all Cowards (the Dutch Term is *Schelm*, the heavieſt Note of Infamy than can be inflicted on any Military Perſon, who is left alive) baniſhed them for ever, under Pain of Death, out of the Seven Provinces, and the Diſtrict of the Generality; with Confiſcation of their Goods, Eſtates, &c.

Willemſtadt, Feb. 23. We have Advice here by M. Chalmers, Lieutenant in Schonen's Regiment in this Service, that this Morning at Nine o'Clock he had met with and ſpoke to the Major of Naſſau's Dragoons, late of the Garriſon of Bruſſels, who had told him, that he was ſent Expreſs to the Hague by General Vander Duyn, to bring the States the News, that on the 19th the Garriſon of Bruſſels had capitulated.

That the Conditions were, that the Garriſon was to be Priſoners of War, their Arms to be depoſited in the Arſenal of Bruſſels, 'till they were exchanged; the Baggage belonging to the Garriſon was to be ſent to Antwerp, Breda and Maeſtricht. The Britiſh Horſe-Guards and Horſe Grenadier Guards are on board, and the Blue Guards are now embarking.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 8. Monday laſt four Perſons unknown enter'd the Houſe of Mr. Howard, of Knockaſh near Moat, in the County of Weſtmeath, and after forcing him, by the moſt barbarous Treatment, to diſcover where his Money, Notes, and other Effects of Value lay, firſt robb'd him of ſeveral hundred Pounds, then murder'd him, and a Servant Maid, and tying the reſt of the Family, made their Eſcape. The ſame Gang of Robbers have committed of late ſeveral Robberies in that Country.

Laſt Week died at Cork, Caleb Falkiner, Eſq; an eminent Banker, and a Gentleman of a very fair Character.

Laſt Thurſday died at Dundalk Mr. Robert Leathes, Caſhire of the Cambrick Company, whoſe Death is a great Loſs to the Publick, as he was a Gentleman of great Integrity and the firſt Manufacturer of the Cambrick Manufacture at Belfaſt, from whence he remov'd to ſettle at Dundalk, where that Manufacture is now carrying on with the greateſt Succeſs.

Sunday laſt died of a Dropſey, David Perſe, of Spring-Garden in the County of Galway, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid County, and a Captain in Col. Blakeney's Regiment of Horſe Militia, a young Gentleman of an exceeding good Character, and whoſe Death is univerſally lamented by all thoſe who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

We hear that the Houſe of Lords have reſolv'd that Conſtantine Phipps, Eſq; has fully prov'd the Allegations of his Petition againſt the Right Hon. the Earl of Angleſey, and that in conſequence of ſuch Reſolution, they have refer'd the Matter of Complaint to his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

We hear from Cork, that the Old Noll Privateer in her late Cruize put into the Canaries, where 150 of her Men went on Shore to Water, that the Country People came down and took ſix of them, whom they ſtripp'd and uſed in a moſt barbarous Manner, one of whom was their Second Lieutenant, Mr. George Chinnery of Cork.

By Letters from London-Derry we are inform'd, that a very large Ship was put on Shore near the Harbour,

loaded with Flaxfeed, Flour and Lumber; and that all the Ship's Crew, and a great Number of Paſſengers were drown'd: The Country People ſtole and carried off all that came aſhore of the Cargo, which was very conſiderable. It is believ'd the Ship is from Philadelphia.

Dublin, Feb. 8. On Sunday laſt died Sir Robert Adair, Knight Banneret. He was much honour'd by King William the Third of Immortal Memory (for his eminent Services in the late Revolution in raiſing a Regiment of Foot and a Troop of Horſe) who knighted him in the Field. He was of a merciful and forgiving Diſpoſition, and diſtinguiſh'd ſo towards his Tenants: He was very Temperate, and liv'd to a great Age, and retained his Senſes to the laſt, having dictated a Letter, and ſubſcrib'd the ſame a very few Hours before his Death: He was a moſt polite Gentleman, and an excellent Companion, which make his Death much lamented by all his Acquaintance. By his Death, his eldeſt Son, Capt. Adair get an Eſtate of 1500 l. a Year.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 10. A Detachment of the Duke's Army has taken Poſſeſſion of Dunkeld. Several People who had been active in the Service of the Rebels are impriſon'd in Perth.

Yeſterday the Dutcheſs Dowager of Perth was brought here under an Eſcorte of Dragoons, and committed to the Caſtle; and that Night the Viſcounteſs of Strathallan was alſo brought here, and confin'd to the ſame Place.

The Ships of War, Sloops, Tenders, &c. that were lying in the River Clyde, are ſail'd to guard the Weſtern Coaſts.

Laſt Week the Colours of the Regiment of Glaſgow Volunteers, were deliver'd by the Right Hon. the Earl of Home, their Colonel, to the Officers to be tranſported to Glaſgow. As the Citizens of that Place have remarkably diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, during this Rebellion, by their Loyalty and Affection to the Government, in ſeaſonably appearing in Arms to aſſiſt along with his Majeſty's Forces, to guard the important Paſs of Sterling; and as that Regiment was allow'd to make a very fine Appearance, notwithſtanding that it had been rais'd and march'd in nine Days; it is but doing them Juſtice to inform the Publick, in what Manner General Hawley lately diſmiſs'd the Regiment. His Excellency was pleas'd to ſend for the Officers ſome Days after their Return from Falkirk, and after thanking them for their paſt Services, which he told them he ſhould repreſent to his Majeſty; he acquainted them, that as the Time for which the Town of Glaſgow had agreed to ſubſiſt the Regiment, was now expir'd, and as his Majeſty was to have, in this Country, more than a Sufficiency of Forces to quell the preſent Rebellion, he judg'd it his Duty to diſpenſe with their farther Attendance, which was expenſive both to the Town and to themſelves, and likewiſe a real Loſs to the Country, by withdrawing uſeful Hands from the Manufactures. Upon which the Officers unanimouſly aſſured the General, that they were willing to continue to ſerve their King and Country, at their own Expence, and that they would be ready at a Call, whenever their Attendance ſhould be judg'd neceſſary, or in the leaſt Degree uſeful to the Service. His Excellency has ſince receiv'd his Majeſty's Commands to thank the Regiment for its Service during the late Action near Falkirk. The Day the Army march'd from this Place, that City ſent their Deputies to wait on his Royal Highneſs the Duke, who were introduced the Day after at Falkirk, by the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart, and were moſt graciouſly receiv'd.

Laſt Monday died the Rev. Mr. James Glaſgow, Miniſter to the Garriſon of the Caſtle, much and deſervedly lamented.

On Saturday Afternoon thirty-ſix Tranſports, under Convoy of four Men of War, with the Heſſian Troops on Board, arriv'd in the Road of Leith: They are commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick of Heſſe, who that Night landed at Leith in perfect good Health. His Highneſs is attended by a Son of the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, the Earl of Crawford, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction; on his Arrival the Caſtle fir'd a whole Round, and thirty-one great Guns Yeſterday on his entering the Palace of Holy-Rood-Houſe. At Noon the principal Inhabitants of this City attended his Highneſs with their Congratulations on his happy Arrival, and at Night he was elegantly entertain'd by the Lord Juſtice Clerk. An Expreſs was immediately diſpatch'd to acquaint his Royal Highneſs the Duke of their Arrival; and we hear Orders are come to diſembark them here.

Yeſterday Lord Mark Ker, Governor of the Caſtle of Edinburgh, &c. arriv'd in Town, and at Two in the Afternoon enter'd that Fortreſs, which fir'd a complete Round on that Occaſion.

Admiral Byng, in the Glouceſter, with ſome other Men of War, is off Montroſe. The Eltham, Urſula, and two Tenders, ſail'd Yeſterday to join him. His Fleet is properly diſpos'd along the Coaſts. The Bridgewater Man of War has taken a Spaniſh Privateer of eight Carriage and four Swivel Guns, about 150 Tons Burthen, and 40 Men, which had landed ſome Money, Arms and Ammunition to Peterhead; as the Veſſel was neap'd, ſhe could not get off; but after taking the Priſoners, Guns, &c. on Board, the Captain of the Bridgewater caus'd her to be unrigg'd, and took Security from the principal Inhabitants of that Town, that ſhe ſhould remain in that Situation, and be deliver'd up on his Return from a Cruize to the Northward. The Exeter Man of War is come to Leith Road.

Capt. Hill, late Commander of the Hazard Sloop of War, has made his Eſcape from the Rebels.

Several more Priſoners are brought to Town. On Friday four Countrymen came with no leſs than eleven Highlanders.

Yeſterday died in an advanc'd Age, Mr. David Spence, Secretary to the Bank of Scotland, which Office he held ſince its firſt Erection in the Year 1695, with great Reputation.

LONDON.

Thurſday ſe'nnight his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, attended in the State Coach by the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Lincoln, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

A Bill to eſtabliſh an Agreement between the Governors and Company of the Bank of England, to advance the Sum of 1000000 l. at Four per Cent. to the Government.

A Bill to empower his Majeſty to make Rules and Directions to prevent the Diſtemper ſpreading among the Horned Cattle.

A Bill to indemnify the Court of Seſſions in Scotland for not meeting on the 1ſt of November laſt.

And to ſome Naturalization and private Bills.

The following is the Scheme for raiſing three Millions for the Service of the current Year, viz. Two Millions and a Half Annuities at Four per Cent. Half a Million by way of Lottery, the Blanks and Prizes to carry Four per Cent. The Subſcribers for 100 Tickets, with the Proportion of Annuities, are to have a Life Annuity of 90 l. per Annum, and ſo in Proportion for a greater or leſſer Number of Tickets ſubſcrib'd.

Hampton-Court Palace is order'd to be fitted up for the Royal Family to reſide in ſome Part of the Summer.

And the Lodgings which his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales reſided in at St. James's are to be fitted up for his Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe, againſt his coming to Town from Scotland.

Several Recruiting Serjeants are gone into different Counties, in order to raiſe Men for his Majeſty's Service.

By Letters from the North we have a Confirmation of the taking Lady Ogilvie and Lady Kilmarnoch, with ſome other Ladies of Diſtinction, by a Party of his Majeſty's Forces. And the ſame Letters add, that the Clans of M'Donald and Cameron are entirely diſpers'd, and every Man gone to his reſpective Habitation.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Rockingham to be Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of Kent.

Capt. Mitchell being appointed Commodore of the Squadron of Men of War in the Downs, Admiral Mayne ſtruck his Flag in the Princeſs Louiſa Yeſterday ſe'nnight.

Monday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips appointed Capt. Sutton to be Commander of the Swan, a new 20 Gun Ship, lately built at Cheſter.

On Saturday the Lords of the Treaſury appointed Mr. Roſe to be Chief Clerk of the Stores at Tilbury Fort, in the room of Mr. Child, deceas'd.

The Lords of the Treaſury have appointed Mr. Samuel Crook, a near Relation to Samuel Crook, Eſq; of Nottingham, to be a Searcher of the Cuſtoms for the Port of Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Marlworth, deceaſed.

On Tueſday laſt the Lords of the Treaſury appointed Mr. Edward Davers to be Clerk of the King's Brewhouſe in St. Katherine's, in the room of Mr. Kelſall, appointed Storekeeper.

Laſt Week was married at St. Albans, Chriſtopher Forteſcue, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms for the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Salley Coleraine, Daughter of the late James Coleraine, Eſq; many Years Governor of the Iſle of Guernſey, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

By Letters from Jamaica we have Advice of the Death of William Griffith, Eſq; many Years a conſiderable Merchant of that Iſland.

On the 10th Inſtant died at the Bath, Capt. Cockran, of Major-General Howard's Regiment; Nephew to Patrick Crawfurd, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Air, who was wounded at Fontenoy, and never ſince recover'd his Health. This young Gentleman was eſteem'd by all that knew him, and is much regretted.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died at Croydon, Mr. Iſaac Nelſon, one of the Riding Officers for the County of Surrey; and on Tueſday laſt the Lords of the Treaſury appointed Mr. Hind to ſucceed him.

On Saturday laſt died of the Gout in his Stomach, Mr. Henry Jernegan, a noted Banker, in Ruſſel-Street, Covent-Garden.

Laſt Saturday Night died at his Houſe in Hanover-Square, upwards of 60 Years of Age, the Hon. Martin Bladen, Eſq; of Alburyhatch in the County of Eſſex, Member of Parliament for Portſmouth, and one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, the Salary of which is 1000 l. per Annum.

Laſt Sunday Night died of the Small-Pox, at Tooting in Surrey, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Archer, Fellow of Oriel College in Oxford, and Vicar of Eaſt Hadley in Suſſex.

Monday laſt died, at his Houſe in Alderſgate-Street, Robert Giddings, Eſq; Clerk of the Cheſter Road in the General-Poſt-Office.

Monday died at his Houſe without Newgate, Mr. Jephſon, in Partnerſhip with Mr. Cooke, an Apothecary of great Practice.

Laſt Monday Evening died, at her Houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mrs. Powell, an Undertaker of great Buſineſs.

On Tueſday died Mr. Stanfield, in Partnerſhip with Mr. Sherman, eminent Mercers in Ludgate-ſtreet.

On Saturday the Scaffolding was taken down from the fine Monument erected by Mr. Cheere on the South Side of Weſtminſter-Abbey, in Memory of the late Sir John Chardin, the great Traveller; under the Arms of Sir John, on a Scroll, is this Motto, alluding to the Honour he acquir'd by travelling, viz. *Nomen ſibi fecit eundo*; and under the Meaſuring Wheel, Quadrants, Books, &c. put in Manner of Trophies, is *Sir John Chardin*; and lower, *Soli Deo Gloria*; and at the Bottom of the Monument, *Reſurgam*; all theſe Characters are put in Braſs Letters, fix'd into the Marble in a beautiful Manner, reſembling the antient monumental Inſcriptions.

Laſt Week the Lord Archbiſhop of York preſented the Rev. Dr. Sydenham to the Rectory of Malton in that County and Dioceſe, void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

The Lord Biſhop of Winchеſter has preſented the Rev. Mr. Cozins, A. M. to the Vicarage of Singfield in the County of Hants, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Richardſon.

Thurſday ſe'nnight the Earl of Cholmondeley preſented the Rev. Mr. Charles Garth, Author of ſeveral excellent Treatiſes in Defence of Chriſtianity, to the Rectory of Milton cum Beſtworth, in the County of Salop and Dioceſe of Litchfield, void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

Tueſday laſt the Governors of Guy's-Hoſpital met at the Court-Room, and elected the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Lecturer of St. Thomas's Southwark, to be Chaplain of the ſaid Hoſpital, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Drew, deceas'd.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, in the Evening, Mr. James, an eminent Silver-Flatter in Giltſpur-Street, was unhappily ſtruck down and kill'd by the Pole of a Hackney-Coach at the End of Chancery-Lane in Fleet-Street.

On Tueſday Morning a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. Wilkinſon, at the Three Bowls, a Pawnbroker in George's-Court, St. John's-Lane, which entirely conſum'd the ſame, and damag'd ſome others adjoining. An elderly Man and Woman, who lodg'd in the Garret, were unhappily burnt to Aſhes; and the reſt of the Family narrowly eſcap'd. It broke out in the Evening a ſecond Time, and burnt with great Fury in ſome Back Houſes; upon which an Engine went immediately from the Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office, and prevented it ſpreading farther.

The ſame Day a Fire broke out at the Wine-Vaults, facing the Bluecoat Hoſpital in Newgate-ſtreet; but by the timely Aſſiſtance of the Firemen, &c. it was ſoon extinguiſh'd, without [illegible] any further Damage than to the ſaid Houſe.

Circuit appointed for the Lent Aſſizes.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Matthew Skinner, Eſq;
The Hon. John Talbot, Eſq;

Montgomery, Saturday, March 15, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Friday, March 21, at Wrexham.
Flintſhire, Thurſday, March 27, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Wedneſday, April 2, at Cheſter.

According to the laſt Advices from Naples, all the Warehouſes of the Engliſh and Dutch Merchants there had been lock'd and ſeal'd up, in ſpite of the Proteſts of the Conſuls, and the Illegality of ſuch Proceedings in a free Port, as Naples has been hitherto eſteem'd. It is expected that all the Ships of the two Nations will alſo be ſearch'd.

They write from Paris of the 18th Inſtant, that the Duke de Richlieu was arriv'd there from Dunkirk. Theſe Letters add, that the Troops that were embark'd at Dunkirk were relanded, and that they were to march towards Bruſſels, in order to join the Army under Count Saxe.

The Farmley, Gibſon, (one of the outward-bound Liſbon Fleet, who was ſail'd to join Convoy) is taken by a French Dogger Privateer, within ten Leagues of the Iſle of Wight; the ſame Privateer afterwards chas'd the Providence, Mitchell, another of the Portugal Fleet, who made her Eſcape by getting into Weymouth.

The Juſtitia, Johnſon, from Maryland for London, is taken by the French and carry'd into St. John de Luce.

The Swift, Hayman, bound from Newfoundland for London, was taken the 8th Inſtant by two French Privateers, and carried into St. Malo.

The Martha and Elizabeth, Hedger, from Chicheſter to Dublin, was taken the 5th Inſtant between Portland and the Start, by the Fortune Privateer of St. Malo, and ſent for that Place.

The Speedwell, Potter, from Newfoundland, is alſo taken and carried into St. Malo.

The Diligence, Hodſon, from Carolina for New England, is taken by a ſmall Spaniſh Privateer, and carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Bohemia, Harding, from Maryland, laden with Tobacco, for Biddeford, is taken by a French Privateer, and carry'd into Bayonne.

Extract of a Letter from on Board His Majeſty's Ship the Captain at Plymouth, Feb. 11.

'Capt. Thomas Fox, appointed our Commander, arriv'd here Yeſterday. The five Men of War who 'ſail'd on a Cruize on the 6th Inſtant, are return'd from 'their Cruize, with a large French Privateer. They 'give an Account of five Sail of French Men of War 'being cruizing off Scilly; and that there were 28 Sail 'of Privateers at Sea from St. Malo; which we hope 'to give a good Account of in a few Days. Our Fleet 'is very Healthy, and in good Spirits. We are now 'under Way, with a fair Wind.'

Extract of a Letter from Weymouth, Feb. 12.

'Laſt Monday Morning a ſquare-ſtern'd French Pri'vateer Ketch, of eight or ten Carriage Guns, enter'd 'our Bay, and took three Britiſh Veſſels (that were 'ſtanding, as we ſuppoſe, to the Weſtward) whoſe 'Names we don't know, by reaſon none of them were 'ranſom'd, but carry'd off the *ſame Day*; and about 'Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the ſame Privateer had 'the Impudence to come within Cannon-Shot of the 'Shore which makes the Mouth of the Harbour, and 'then tack'd for the North Shore, and from thence at 'Night ſtood to Sea, and in the Morning came in for 'Land again, for we ſaw her yeſterday.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Feb. 13.

Narrative of the Rebels Retreat by the Way of Perth.

Perth, Feb. 5. Upon Sunday the 2d Inſtant, the Rebels came hither, in ſtraggling Parties on Horſeback, from Nine in the Morning to Seven at Night, when Lord Lewis Gordon's, Lord Ogilvy's, and Sir James Kinloch's Men, came in a Body, as did the French Picquets about Nine: Theſe laſt conſiſted of not above 100 Men, and the Whole amounted to about 1500. About 200 Stragglers follow'd on Monday; and the ſame Day came in from Creif 140 Men, commanded by Mr. Robertſon of Fatkilly, and Blairfitty, and brought in with them ſeven Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and four Cover'd Waggons; 19 Carts with Ammunition came in alſo on the 2d. The Perſons of greateſt Diſtinction, who came in with them, were, Lord Pitſligo, the Perſon call'd Lord John Drummond, Lord Ogilvy, Lord Kilmarnoch, Lord Elcho, Lord Lewis Gordon, Sir John Macleod and his Brother, Brigadier Stapleton, Majors Nairn and Kennedy, Secretary Murray, Mr. Mackenzie, the Perſon who ſtiles himſelf the French Embaſſador, and Lord George Murray. On Monday the 3d, there went from Dunkeld ſeven Pieces of Braſs Cannon, four Cover'd Waggons and 14 Carts, with Ammunition, eſcorted by Lord Lewis Gordon's Men: The ſame Day the main Body of Horſe and Foot croſs'd the River Tay in a ſtraggling Manner, and took their Route for Coupar of Angus, viz. thoſe called the Life-Guards, Pitſligo's, Lord Ogilvy's, and Sir James Kinloch's; and ſeveral of the above Gentlemen went with them. On Tueſday the 4th, the French Picquets, about 100 Men who lay in Garriſon here, commanded by Col. Creighton, and Mr. Robertſon of Faſkilly, and Blairfitty, with their 140 Men, accompanied by Lord Strathallan, Gask, Lord George Murray, and the remaining Part of the Gentlemen before-mention'd, paſs'd likewiſe the ſaid River, excepting Secretary Murray, who went on Monday Afternoon to Lord John Drummond's at Fairnton, where it is alledg'd the Pretender's Son was, and L. Kilmarnoch, the French Embaſſador ſo called, Macleod of Raza, and another Gentleman, who went in a Coach for Dunkeld. This Town was evacuated on Tueſday the 4th, between Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon; about an Hour after march'd through the Town a ſmall Party from Creif, and croſs'd the ſaid River. The Rebels left here 13 Pieces of Iron Cannon, about eight and twelve Pounders, nail'd up; and threw into the River 14 Swivel Guns, lately belonging to his Majeſty's Sloop the Hazard, which were taken out again this Morning: They alſo threw a great Quantity of Cannon Balls into the River.

Perth, Feb. 8. His Royal Highneſs has been here ever ſince the 6th Inſtant; and we are employ'd in laying in our Magazines of Bread and Forrage. Two Detachments, of 500 Foot each, have been ſent forward; one to Dunkeld, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew Agnew, with 120 Argyllſhire Men added thereto; the other, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, to Caſtle Menzie, a Mile on the other Side of Tay-Bridge. The reſt of the Army remains here, in order to reſt the Regiments of Foot, after the great Fatigue they have undergone.

All the Iriſh and Scotch who came from France, are gone off to Montroſe, under the Command of the Perſon ſtiling himſelf Lord John Drummond. The Hazard Sloop is gone North about, in order, as is ſuppos'd, to carry off the Pretender's Son; who, according to our beſt Informations, lay on Thurſday Night laſt at Blair of Athol, with a Body of the Rebels, not amounting, by their own Account, 1500 Men; tho' it be the greateſt Number they have any where together.

Edinburgh, Feb. 8. *Five in the Afternoon.* This Moment the Prince of Heſſe, and the Earl of Crawford, with the Heſſians, are ſafely arriv'd in the Road of Leith. They came from Willemſtadt on Tueſday laſt, and have had a very good Paſſage. The Troops will remain on board 'till his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Pleaſure is known, to whom an Expreſs has been diſpatch'd to Perth, where his Highneſs was on the 6th, with Notice of their Arrival. In the mean while, Preparations are making for the Reception of the Prince of Heſſe, and Bread and Forage are providing for the Troops. Admiral Byng is cruizing off Montroſe with ſome Men of War, as is Capt. Balfour off Peterhead. About 14 Days ago a Spaniſh Privateer arriv'd in the Port of this laſt Place, with about nine Ton of Gunpowder, three Cheſts of Money, and ſeveral Cheſts of Small Arms on board; all which were preſently after landed, and the Money and Powder were conducted to Montroſe by a Party of the Rebels. Capt. Balfour has ſince taken the above Privateer; but not being able to get her out of the ſaid Port, on account of her being nipp'd there by the Tides, he propoſes to burn her.

From the London Gazette.

Montroſe, Feb. 9. The laſt of the Rebel Army left this Place Yeſterday at Noon; it is judged their Route is for Aberdeen. All to the Southward of this Place is now clear of them. It is generally thought the Pretender's Son was here, a Perſon having been brought into this Town, and kept very privately all Friday Night laſt, and having moved off before Day-light on Saturday Morning. The Party here conſiſted of about 100 Gentlemen, 50 of what they call the Life Guards, 20 Huſſars, about 150 private Men, with Lord Elcho. Lord George Murray lodged three Miles from this Place on Thurſday Night laſt, and the ſame Day Lord Pitſligo paſſed by Brechin, and moſt of the common Men, excepting thoſe of the Clans, went that Road. There was not above 25 of the Men which came from France, that returned from Sterling, and Ten of thoſe remain here in order to throw themſelves at the Feet of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. This Afternoon at Four o'Clock two Ships came to an Anchor at about the Diſtance of Half a League from this Place, one of which is ſuppoſed to be Admiral Byng.

Dunkeld, Feb. 9, *at Night.* By a Country Man juſt now returned from Dalnacardoch, who had been carrying Baggage for the Rebels, there is an Account, that on Friday Night laſt about 1000 of the Clans, with about 40 Gentlemen on Horſeback, 50 Baggage Horſes, together with all the Priſoners carried from Falkirk, who were in a miſerable Condition, ſome wanting Shoes and Stockings, arrived at Dalnacardoch in their Way towards the North: That Yeſterday their Artillery, with about 80 Cart Loads of Baggage, was carried off from Blair, and that it was given out that they were driving them to Ruthven in Baddenoch: That Yeſterday in the Afternoon Lochiell, and ſome other Gentlemen, marched Northwards: That very few Men remained about Blair but what belong'd to Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment: That the pretended Prince, and a Number of Gentlemen, continued at Blair this Morning, when the ſaid Countryman left that Place. All the Men preſſed out of this Country have already made their Eſcapes, and are return'd Home. The Rebels as yet continue to keep Out-Guards as far as down the Paſs of Killychranky.

Perth, Feb. 10. By Advices from Montroſe, the French, and a Number of Rebels, making together 700, upon ſeeing the Impoſſibility of getting from thence by Sea, as Admiral Byng watch'd them ſo cloſely, (after nailing and ſpoiling ſome Cannon, which they could not carry from thence by Land) march'd to Aberdeen and Peterhead. It is not quite certain whether the Pretender's Son is actually at Blair, or incognito with his other Party that is gone from Montroſe, but whatever the Reaſon of it is, the Rebels give out that he is every Day hunting and hawking at Blair. The Duke of Athol has publiſh'd a Declaration, requiring all his Vaſſals to come to Dunkeld and Kirk Michael, and join the Troops that are to be ſent thither to diſarm and apprehend the Rebels, on Pain of their being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity in Caſe of Refuſal. Yeſterday General Campbell came hither to meet his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and brought with him four Companies of Weſtern Highlanders. Since writing the above, certain Intelligence is come in, that the Rebels had retir'd from Blair, upon our two Detachments taking Poſt at Caſtle-Menzie and Dunkeld. It is now to be hop'd, that they are fully prevented from forming a Corps any more, as we ſhall have Poſſeſſion of Blair, which is the firſt Place where they can rendezvous. Major General Campbell is to be ſent to the Weſtern Highlands, whilſt his Son remains here with 600 Highlanders to go upon Parties. As ſoon as we can lay up our Magazines of Bread, we ſhall march Northward by the Coaſt, to be more at hand to ſend Detachments into the Hills, as it will be impoſſible for the whole Body to go that Way.

St. James's, Feb. 14. This Day the Right Honourable the Earl of Granville reſign'd the Seals into his Majeſty's Hands, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to re-deliver to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, and to the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington, his Majeſty's Two Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint Colonel Robinſon Sowle to be Colonel of his Majeſty's Marine Regiment of Foot, late under the Command of Major General Lowther, deceas'd.

Colonel William Graham to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late under the Command of Colonel Robinſon Sowle.

Lieutenant Colonel James Kennedy to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late under the Command of Colonel William Graham. And

Major General William Blakeney to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majeſty's Town and Citadel of Plymouth, in the room of Lieutenant Governor Gybbon, deceas'd.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Preſtridge, late of Camelford, in Cornwall, Dealer and Chapman.

Richard Ruſt, late of Fiſh-Street Hill in the City of London, Haberdaſher of Small Wares.

James Monk, late of Boſton in New-England, but ſince of London, Merchant.

Benjamin Grant and William Manby, of Scarborough, in the County of York, Flaxdreſſers and Partners in Trade.

John Croxen, of Southminſter in the County of Eſſex, Grocer and Chapman.

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